THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE BUILDING. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska (ss.
County of Douglas. (ss.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does selemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee
for the week ending November 28, 1801, was as unday, Nov. 22 londay, Nov. 23

Average...... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of November, A. D. 1891, N. P. Ferts, Notary Public.

The growth of the average daily eleculation

	16.91	1887	1886	1880	1890	1891
January	10,378	16,200	15,20%	18,574	19,555	28,440
February	10.105	14,198	15.90x1	48,996	18,791	25,313
March	11.587	14,400	19,680	18,854	20,815	24,085
April	12,194	14,316	18,744	18,550	20,564	23,928
May	12,449	14.227	17.181	18,009	20,180	28,840
June	12,708	14,147	19,243	18,558	20,301	26,917
July	12,314	14,008	18,033	18.738	20,062	27,02
August	2.464	14,151	18,183	18,651	20,750	27,188
September	13,030	14,349	18,154	18,710	20,870	25,537
October	12,000	14,303	18,084	18,007	20,762	25,100
November	13,348		18,080			
December	12,237	15,041	18,323	20,048	23:471	

WHERE are Nebraska's representatives in congress? The fall plowing is all done.

THE crusade against illuminating oils is not in the interest of gas and electric light. THE BEE fancies the Foster cup is quite as efficient and accurate as that used for determining the candle power

TOBACCO in Nebraska is by no means a vagary. Experiments prove that the soil and climate are adapted to growing the weed and that 1,500 pounds, worth 8 cents per pound, can be cured from a single acre in favorable seasons.

ALTHOUGH Uncle Sam has been very generous to settlers and raliways in disposing of public lands, there yet remain 579,664,683 acres to be occupied, exclusive of Alaska, mineral land in Nevada and lands to which Indians still

PRESIDENT MONTT of Chili makes a favorable impression at the beginning of his administration. He refuses the proposed reward for gallant and meritorious services, showing a style of patriotism which we all admire but which some people supposed had become ex-

A FIT of ill-temper on the part of an emperor whom some of his friends regard as addled may yet plunge Europe into war, unless our foreign news correspondents are speculating with the truth. However, they may be using a margin of truth to corner the market of exaggeration

As Owen Meredith the late Lord Lytton will live in the memory of every reader of "Lucile," As Lord Lytton, Owen Meredith will hardly be known to the diplomatists of the world. Literary men sometimes grace diplomacy, but they are usually looked upon by their associates as freaks of nature, out of

ADVICES from Uruguay bring the information that the banks and the people generally down there are opposed to the increased issue of paper money. They see in it commercial distress like that experienced in Argentine. North American inflationists will please take note of the experience of these South American inflationists.

THE rain maker promises to become as common in arid regions as the water witch and oil wizard with his forked twig in the oil regions and eastern agricultural communities. Thus far the rain makers have the call and a great many intelligent people are adopting the theories they advance. It is hardly time, however, for conservative doubters to throw up the sponge.

SOUTH DAKOTA stock should come to the Omaha yards, yet comparatively little reaches this market. For the last twelve months the receipts here have been 15,951 cattle, 3,992 hogs and 917 sheep. We must get into the heart of the eastern half of South Dakota via Yankton, so as to draw stock from that section and at the same time efforts should be made to attract more Black Hills shippers to the Omaha market.

KANSAS CITY is working very vigorpusly and efficiently in behalf of her proposed Missouri River Improvement convention which is to m et December 15 and 16. Omaha is interested in Missouri river improvement, especially in the protection of her water front, and should be well represented at the convention. The scope of the discussion and wide range of membership give promise of a very interesting meeting.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER in a long and well written article in last week's New York Independent admits that prohibition was the primary cause of republican defeat in Iowa. She alleges that prohibition democrats talked against but voted for Boies and something like 15,000 other prohibitionists went off after people's party strange gods. Still J. Ellen believes in prohibition and plaintively declares that she and the prohibitionists will fight for every inch of Iowa soil. It is clear, however, that the for our products; but, in any event, we talented and nonpartisan lady sees the handwriting of future defeat on the

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE.

THE BEE prints elsewhere an inter-San Salvador, which contains valuable suggestions for the manufacturers and merchants of the United States regardneed hardly be said that Consul Love is thoroughly convinced, as the result of very exceful investigation and observation, that great benefits may be derived by this country from the cultivation of closer commercial relations with the Central American states. Progress in this direction is being made, the statisties showing that there has been a steady growth of trade between the United States and the countries of Central America; but there is opportunity for enlarging our business with those people, who are generally very friendly to this country.

Consul Love points out that one of the first things requiring the attention of the shippers of American goods to Central America is to pack them with reference to the conditions of inland transportation. Most of this is done by the primitive means of ox-carts and mulebacks, so that packages must be of such size and weight as to render the handling convenient and the carriage practicable. But our great disadvantage is in the higher freight rates which are charged on American merchandise competing with European merchandise. Herein is presented another example of what we are losing for the want of a merchant marine. We must depend on foreign ships to take our goods to the ports of Central America, and they naturally discriminate in the matter of charges in favor of the manufacturers and merchants of their own countries. Thus it is that Europeans can ship goods from their principal ports to Central America at a lower charge for transportation than similar merchandise is required to pay when shipped from New York, although the difference in distance is largely in favor of the American port. This disadvantage will continue so long as we do not have our own vessels for the transportation of our own products, even though we should be able to undersell the foreign competitors. Mr. Love states that of the fourteen lines of ships handling the trade of Central America only one sails under the flag of the United

States It is probably only a question of time when reciprocity arrangements will be effected with the republics of Central America, and when this is accomplished it may prove an incentive to the establishment of American transportation lines. The people of those southern countries, whose trade is worth an effort to secure, are anxious to be on closer commercial relations with the United States, and according to Consul Love they are prepared to enter into any fair and equitable arrangement this country may propose. Whenever they can deal with our manufacturers and merchants as advantageously as with those of Europe we shall have no trouble in securing their trade.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION ABROAD.

The reports regarding the state of trade in England indicate the beginning of a period of depression which may have serious consequences for that country, and which suggest some considerations as to the possible effect upon the United States. England has enjoyed several years of more than ordinary prosperity. Her manufacturing industries have been making money, her commercial enterprises have been profitable, her transportation interests have paid good returns. There has been a steady and large accumulation of capital which, being in excess of the demands and opportunities for home investment, has found employment in various parts of the world, a considerable amount having come to the United States. Perhaps if her prosperity had been less generous the outlook would not now be quite as threatening as reported, for a much less amount of capital would have gone to aid such wild and reckless financial schemes as those in Argentine. which drove the great banking house of the Barings to the verge of bankruptey. The shock of that event the financial system of England has not recovered from, and it is doubtless to a larger de gree responsible for the existing condition of affairs than any other one circumstance. It created a deep sense of distrust that must have had a damaging effect on enterprise. Another cause cited in explanation of the growing trade depression in England is the nostile tariffs, which on every side are reducing the markets for the manufactured products of that country, our own tariff playing a larger part in this direction than that of any other nation. Advices from France report that a number of industries in that country are also depressed, and the cause of this is charged directly to the operation of the American tariff. Some of the French manufacturers whose business has muterially decreased allege this cause with a good deal of asperity.

It is an obviously sound general proposition that the permanent prosperity of any nation doing business with the world at large depends upon all the nations being prosperous. But in the present somewhat exceptional circum stances the immediate prosperity of this country is assured regardless of what may happen to the industries of Europe. Our surplus products will certainly find a market there, whatever the measure of economy that may be forced upon the people by reason of inadequate employment and reduced earnings, and will be taken at prices will be profitable to our producers. It has been a question as to what extent Europe would be able or disposed to pay for our products in cash, and this is suggested with rather more force by the reported prevailing conditions, but it is interesting to observe that thus far there is no disposition to return American securities, they being, on the contrary, the only securities sought after. It is possible that later on a change may come in this particular, and it is not improbable that Europeans may force their products upon the American market in exchange

should be the gainers. There is still another consideration,

amount of capital employed in European manufacturing industries will be transview with Hon, J. W. Love, consul to | ferred to the United States. From every point of view there appears no reason to apprehend that the prosperity of the United States will be adversely affected, ing trade with Central America. It at least in the immediate future, by the growing commercial and industrial de-

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. Hon. John W. Noble, secretary of the interior, has presented his report to the president. It is very voluminous, but also able and interesting. It illustrates the great importance and variety of ,administrative topics entrusted to a single department and is a very strong argument in favor of a division of its duties. No one man can possibly master the essential principles incident to the wide range of subjects grouped into this department. Originally it was perhaps of little comparative consequence, but it has grown with the rapid development of the country to be the department employing the greatest number of officers and cierks, expending directly the largest amounts of money. There are half a dozen bureaus included in the Interior department which embrace administrative duties requiring the highest official qualifica-

Running over the tonics treated in Secretary Noble's report, we find that he reviews the bureaus of lands, Indian affairs, pensions, census, patents, railroads and education. In addition, the geological survey, the territories, Yellowstone National park, Yosemite National park, the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, General Grant National park, the Casa Grande rules in Arizona, the Sequoia National park, the Nicaraguan canal, Howard university, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the national institutions for the blind, for feeble-minded and for foundlings, the Freedman's hospital, the general hospital for the insane in Washington, are all under the supervision of the secretary of the interior, to whom also the architect of the capitol reports.

The bureaus of public lands, education. Indian affairs, pensions, patents, railroads and the census are each departments in themselves, distinct from each other, and requiring of their chiefs rare administrative ability, hard work and special information and experience. The land commissioner must be a lawyer and a judge, as well as an efficient executive. The commissioner of Indian affairs must be gifted as an

executive officer, and be able also to pass upon the most delicate points of law. In addition, he must also be a philanthropist and educator. The commissioner of education cannot perform his duties satisfactorily unless he be a man of broad culture and experienced in the practical duties of the instructor. The pension commisioner occupies the most delicate position of all, for to him come questions of law, justice and right, upon the determination of which the expenditure of millions of dollars of public money depends, to say nothing of individual interests of pensioners. The superintendent of the census cannot be a man of mediocre attainments in the line in which he is especially expected to serve the public. The ramifications of statistical information are infinite, and the head of the Census bureau must be a very levelheaded, competent executive. The patent business is a profession and a trade. The growth of this branch of the public service has been most remarkable. No small man can succeed at the head of this department. The railroad commissioner must be a man of integrity and ability. His duties are peculiarly difficult of performance.

When we come to think that after the secretary of the interior has given each of his bureau officers the time necessary to transact their business properly, he is only about half through, and that the small and exasperating details of a score of other administrative matters are thrown upon his shoulders, we may well wonder how any man's health bears up under this immense load of responsi-

ACCORDING to the chairman of the committee on buildings of the Board of Education, the cesspool at Walnut Hill originally cost \$50. It was constructed in 1888. In 1889-90 \$169.07 was expended for cleaning it. In 1890-91 the cleaning cost \$538.55. Most people will think the cost in 1889-90 was excessive, but that of the next twelve months was three times as great. Evidently somebody has enjoyed a fat "rake off" at the expense of the taxpayers in connection with the cesspool cleaning contract referred to.

SOMEBODY is to blame for the utter indifference to public convenience shown by the grading contractors. Our streets are simply disgusting by reason of the earth dropped from dirt wagons. The Board of Public Works has very little to do these days, and might follow up some of the violaters of the ordinance, prohibiting the removal of earth in any thing except close bottomed wagons, file formal complaints in the police court, and prosecute the same with vigor and persistence.

DURING the present administration 23,317,949 acres of Indian lands have been thrown open to settlement by the whites outside the Indian Territory proper, where 8,419,608 acres additional have already been negotiated for. This does not include the Cherokee strip of over 8,000,000 acres, which the Cherokees have finally concluded to sell. In Indian afinirs as well as other matters of public interest, President Harrison's has been a business administration.

ONLY \$5,000 out of the \$400,000 in bonds voted by the people for public parks remains available after lands which the Board of Park Commissioners intend to purchase have been secured. The enthusiastic owners of lands suitable for parks will be welcomed, however, if they shall offer to donate property to the city.

THE brick school builings of Omaha would be greatly improved in appearance if they, were painted.

SULPHUR SPRINGS and the land adjacent would make a very handsome public and that is the probability that a large park. Fortunately or unfortunately the

land belongs to wealthy citizens. Fortu-nately, if they will be public spirited enough to donate the land to the city: unfortunately, if they propose to hold it

mimproved at high prices. COMMISSIONER TIMME'S idea of joining with the city in constructing a \$1,000,000 building for court house and library purposes on the county court house block is worthy of more than passing consideration.

THE law contemplates, paying the udges and cierks of election \$3,768. The udges and eferks and some of the politicians contemplate taking \$11,304, a difference smelling very much like a steal of \$7,544.

LINCOLN has made a ten-strike in her beet sugar convention for December 17. Lincoln is nothing if not wide-awake and enterprising.

The king of Bosses.

Globe-Democrat.
The czar's command is more powerful than the alliance bosses ukase. Russia is holding

Speak or Perish. Acar Fork Sun.

Will the democratic party once more folow meekly the path laid out by the mugwumps, a path which leads to mevitable de-

Preaching From the Bee's Text.

Patronize home dealers and home manufacturers. If it was generally known that York people did this we could get factories and wholesale houses.

Nebraska Proud of Us.

Omaha made a gallant fight for the republican convention and demonstrated to the eastern people that Nebraska's metropolis is a hustler. Nebraska should be proud of having a city that is able to entertain this assembly, and the fight that Omaha has

A Brass Band Foom.

It is astonishing with what regularity the democratic papers figure out a Blaine boom every time a few republican leaders get to rether for any purpose whatever. Clearly Mr. Blaine is the bete noir of the democrats. no matter what relation he may sustain to the republicans.

Too neavy.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Henry Watterson's judgment of the new ouse is that it is "dangerously democratic." We thought so when it was elected, but the speakership fight indicates that an overwhelming democratic majority in congress is the salvation of the country. It is too big to be harmonious for mischief.

Hill as a Political Bandit.

New York Trumue, Governor Hill's last appearance on the political stage in this state is in the characeristic role of the bold bandit stealing senators and assemblymen, and defying all the restraints of election law. It is not pleasant to think that the governor of New York and a senator of the United States is the head and heart of a criminal conspiracy, but it is necessary not only to think but to say it. He has zealously and amply earned prison stripes and hard labor. The laws cannot give him the badge, but he has the infamy

Nothing to Ba Ashamed Of. Seward Reporter. The fight made by Omaha was a good one. and will prove of great benefit to that city, probably as much benefit as if she had been successful. Omaha has demonstrated that e ties of the country, and the time is not far distant when she will be recognized as pre emicently the convention city. The enterprising citizens of the city and state who made the effort to secure the convention have nothing to be ashamed of in the matter, and the metropolis of Nebraska has been greatly helped by the work done in her behalf.

Ohio and the Senatorship.

The great central commonwealth, an emire in itself, which has contributed so much of brawn and brain to the public service in the past, and which in its history and its growth represents the noblest triumphs of the spirit of liberty and progress, should by ail means return to the senate the man who in the field of finance has attained a prominence enjoyed by few others of his generation, and who in the sphere of general legislation during the crucial period of our history has not only proved himself capable and trustworthy, but has kept his reputation inspotted from the world.

Merely Town B ncombe.

The point which decided the location of the epublican national convention was thus stated by Governor Merriam of Minnesota; Unless some big move be made Minnesota will be lost to the republicans. a calamity which we can ill afford to bear, now that Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska are lost.

For the same reason Omaha doubtless would also have been chosen if the convention could have sat in two places at the same time, as the committee was told by Judge C. R. Scott that "the state of Nebraska is not among the certain republican states; neither is Kansas, while Iowa has fullen from grace." If these amazing admissions had a sobering effect on the leaders of the party, the fact is not recorded.

Display Your Charms.

Grand Island Independent. Before the winter is over there should not be a county in Nebraska or a town of any considérable size without a local World's fair commission to attend to the matter of seeing that each particular locality is properly represented in the great exposition, not only by a suitable exhibit of products but by an ample supply of printed matter setting forth in the most telling manner possible the special claims of and inducements offered by the said locality, the matter to be in convenient form for distribution to the millions of visitors who will enter the gates of the greatest exposition the world has ever known. Many will go there seeking new homes and new fields for investment, and the lovely lass, Nebraska, should display her charms to the best advantage, in full dress, in a catchy

The Democratic Convent on, Arrishington Post The democratic national executive com-

mittee will ment here on the 8th of next nonth to fix a time for the session of the full ommittee, and this fact has led to considerable gossip regarding the city to be selected for the next democratic convention. When the defeated Cincinnati delegation left here yesterday morning they held a meeting and iecided to return to Washington to present the claims of their city to the democratic committee. They will hold their guarantee fund intact, and will present the same facilities for entertaining the delegates that they presented to the republican committee. Of course, the political argument will have to be materially changed. There is some feeling in favor of New York, although that city has not as yet taken any steps toward scenring the convention. It is not likely to be selected on account of the fear of the Wall street influences. Omaka will be in the fleid, and it would not be surprising if it were chosen, on

the ground that if that section is confessed to be debateable by the republicans it will be

worth while for the democrats to endeavor to capture it.

The following cities are already in the field and have, through soliciting support of members of the committee, formally approunced themselves: Washington, New York, De trolt, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis. It is understood here that Detroit and New York intend to put forward the most strenuous exertions to secure the convention.

WAGGING TONGUES.

Lowell Citizen: Intellectual Young Lady-Do you believe, Mr. Thayer, that life is what we make it? Mr. Thayer (absorbed in his game)—I make thearts.
Intellectual Young Lady (recalling her tenses)—Then you'll have to play it alone,

Indianapolis Journal: He is a mighty meek his wife puts in a couple of hours at the plano learning the latest fullaby.

Milwaukee Journal: The more a man en by s his work the more snappish he is apt to me when interrupted at it.

Harper's Bazar: "Well, Harris, did you call on Mani's father?"
"I did."
"How did you come out?"
"I've been trying to remember. It was all so sudden, I don't know whether it was by the window or the elevator shaft."

THE WALL OF THE WORDY New York Herald. New York Herald.

Embarked on a florid, hilarious jag
Of fluent verbosity. I
Shall wallow enveloped in rythmical gush
Till my verbal instanity's by.
When I love I exclaim, "I am feeling erotic,"
And melodiously worship the goddess despotic
Who has I ryished on me her onehantments
byomotic

And with whom I am throbbing to fly?

My mid incubrations are temples unique
With inxuriant adjectives bright.
Where to all lexicographers anthems I chant
With polysyllable desight.
I sigh for relief from my grandlose curse. 'in a Babel mearnate or something far worse But why should I sigh to be simple and terse When it's ads. for a living I write.

Somerville Journal: "Pa," said Tommy "the paper says ar. Blenks is 'an able financier; what is an able financier; "An able financier. Tommy," said Tommy's Pa. "Is a man who is able to borrow two or three million dollars of other people's money without being expected to account for it until his estate comes to be settled up."

Philadelphia Era: Guide (pointing to munitay): "This was Renc, the priest, the wisest man of his time. He lived to a great age." Tourist: "Was his last filness fatal?" "Yes, very fatal." "What a wonderful thing mt we see him now permanently cured!

New York Sun: "You are getting to be very fond of coffee, Mr. Hunker," said Mrs. Small to ner star boarder as he passed his cup for the third replenishing. "It isn't that, Mrs. Small," replied Hunker; "I'm taking the hot-water treatment."

EXTREMES MEET. Washington Star.

he could discourse of saustances atomic and motecular; And had her views on subjects theological and Her manners were not even sociable, much less convivial, he couldn't bear a joke because it seemed so low and trivial; And when you tried to talk to her she heard with a frigidity That made you feel as if you were the acme of stupidity;
And yet—there's many another case which to explain would trouble you – e man she chose said 'wittles" and e'en spelled it with a W.

Life: Mrs. Trotter—Henry, do throw away that cigar. It is something awful. (After a pause.) Do you know that Mrs. Barlow saves money for her husband by buying his cigars? Trotter (grimiy)—I thought as much; this is a cigar that Barlow gave me.

London Spectator. Air: "What shall I do with this silly old man!") When Carroll axed Kate for her heart and a hand That controwled just a hundred good acres

of land. Her lovely brown eyes Went wide with surprise, And her lips they shot seom at his saucy de-

"Young Carroll Maginn And the change in your purse, if a wife you would win.'

Then Carroll made Kate his most illigant And off to the Diggins lampooned from the

plough;
Till, the beard finely grown
And the pockets full blown.
Says ne, "Maybe Kate might be kind to me So home my lad came,

Col. Carty by name, Totry a fresh fling at his cruel ould flame. But when Colonel Carty in splendor steps in, For all his grand airs and great beard to his chin.

"Och, lave me alone," Cried Kate with a groan, For my heart's in the grave wid poor Car-

roli Maginn."
"Hush sobbin" this minute, Tis Carroll that's in it 've caged you at last, thin, my wild little

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE,

Consul Love of San Salvador Talks About a Most Important Topic.

SHOULD BE SECURED FOR THIS COUNTRY.

How the Eusiness is at Present Divided and Carried On-European Trickery-Resources of the Land.

Hon, J. W. Love of Framont, consul to San Salvador, is spending a short vacation in

He paid a passing call to Omaha a few days go when he accorded an interview to a reporter for THE BEE. Mr. Love is in excellent health and full of the energy and intelligence which make not only successful business men, but give to the United States broad, painstaking and patriotic representatives. Mr. Love has made a study of the Central American republics, especially with regard to the trade relations which exist between them and the United States, This connection he knows can and ought to be extended and strengthened, and formed the subject of a most interesting conversation of which, however, only an outline is berewith presented.

All the ports, he said, on the Pacific coast were open to foreign commerce. Inland commerce was somewhat contracted, because there was in all but 400 miles of railroad which were owned by the governments and operated by them or under lease. As a consequence, nearly all the transportation was either by two-wheeled ox-carts, on pack mules, or on the heads of men. This was a matter which the American shipper should anderstand and be guided by in the matter of making shipments to those countries. Heretofore, they had experienced a number of drawbacks, because of the size of the packages in which they made up their exports. Experience had taught them that a bundle of goods for those countries, to be handled easily, should not exceed 150 pounds in weight. All the big machinery to be used in mining and in the cultivation of sugar and rice and all electric plants for the interior went there piccemeal, in parts weighing at the utmost

ot more than 300 pounds. What This Country Furnishes.

The United States furnished at least 75 per cent of the equipment, and rolling stock used on all the railroads. Baldwin engines were used there on all the roads. The latter in the main were narrow gauge. The majority of the rails were made in the United though some of them came from

Mr. Love said that a great drawback which our people suffered from was the fact that our hardware did not reach those republies. It was wanted there. The reason it did not find entry was because of the freight rates. There were few United States ships. and the freight was less from Europe than from New York. Ships could be loaded at Antwerp, Beigium, or in England, with nails, bar iron, sheet iron or barbed wire fencing, which could be bought at the same price as in New York, but which, notwithstanding the great difference in the distance in favor of the United States, could be delivered there at less expense to the consumer. These vessels returned to their own countries laden with coffee, sugar, dye and fancy woods.
Of the fourteen lines of ships handling the

trade of Central and South America, only one carried or sailed under the stars and stripes. This told the story. England and Germany, and by Germany was understood there Belgium, Holland. Sweden and other countries, were manufact uring articles of various kinds and standard reputation in this country and labeling them with American brands, Mr. Love knew of many cases of this lafringement. The goods were generally of an inferior character. He had seen so branded Colt's re-volvers, Smith & Wesson revolvers, Florida

water and a number of other goods. Proof of this deception was now being taken with a view to seeing whether or not it could be

Mr. Love stated that in Central America he did not believe these was one native norn citizen of the United States in every four claiming our protection. The majority were from foreign countries. There were many Germans and Jows. They were good business men, and were prosperous. In many of the cities, however, there were people who had left this country for their own protection or who had gone thither simply to make money and return whence they had come. Those made poor citizens. They were bad representatives of the United States.

Business men, even with little means, but honest and energetic, would be appreciated by citizens and officials and would make a financial success.

The republics of Central America expected

the United States to be the dominating power of the American continent, and would readily join in any line of communication or international enterprise or commercial rela-tions that might be brought about. They

asked the United States to increase the commerce between the two countries by means of United States steamships from New York and San Francisco and also that the lines that the United States had already subsidized be looked into. They also asked that the extensive thieving from packages while in transit be fully investigated and some body or company be held responsible for such loss. The business firms in most cases

had no recourse for any goods so lost.

They also wanted a quicker, more extensive and closer connection by means of capie and telegraph with the United

When they could, they secured all lines of United States products, building material, fabrics, cannon goods and medicines. They claimed also that they could get from the factories and jobbers of the United States better goods for their money than they could get from European houses. American producers could judge, be said, as to the profit there was in trade with those countries when they learned that sugar cured hams retailed at from 75 cents to \$1 per pound, and that American cannot butter from San Francisco also sold for \$1 per pound. The greater part of the butter consumed, however, comes from the British Isles and the Netherlands. All the butter could and ought, he said, be furnished by the United States,

Manufacturers and Skilled Men-There were vast quantities of cotton goods used which were not manufactured in Con-tral America. In this line the United States took the lead. But England made every effort to deprive her of it by the introduction shoddy and inferior stuff at lower prices. In the matter of labor there was an open-ing for reliable and competent engineers and mechanics. To such good positions were certain and pay was ample. Electrical engineers, railroad engineers, master mechanics and engineers for coffee and sugar plantations would find no difficulty in securing good places, fair wages and extensive authority. They had had too many fake engineers and worthless individuals who had been intro-duced by means of fraudulent papers. Any engineer of reliability and experience could get \$150 to \$100 a month. More than that, also, had been paid. Mr. Love knew of a colored man who was receiving \$125 a month.

Each engineer was also allowed a servant. Climate of the Country.

The cinnate was anything that might be desired. It varied according to the cievation. On the lowlands and at the coast it was hot, but not of the depressing or the destructive heat which prevails in this coun was perfect. In a year it would not vary 400. The seasons were divided into what were known as the rainy and dry seasons, or win-ter and summer. The former was also con-sidered the winter and began in May or June and extended to October or Novemb The dry season continued the remainder of

In the order of their importance the crops were coffee, sugar, maize or corn, rice and indigo for the upper lands 1,200 feet and up-wards. In fruits they produced bananas of all varieties, many of which were never seen in this country; cocoanuts, pine apples, be-side other and unnumbered fruits of all kinds. Potatoes, wheat and outs were shippped into the country, and commanded high prices. Corn was cultivated there in a manner entirely different from our style, and was of an

Salvador is one of the most thickly settled places on the globe, The population was composed of Castilian Spaniards, Salvadoreans and a few tribes of Indians. The people were bright, intelligent, finely formed,

industrious and peaceable. The wholesale trade of the country was conducted by foreigners. Germans were in the lead. England was second and the

United States was third.

The banking system of Central America was conducted by British capitalists. The trade was conducted wholly by women in their markets and bunks on the streets. They had many fine stores and big ones, too. Thanks From Immanuel Hospital. OMARA, Nov. 28.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Most cheerfully we want to express our thanks for the following Thanksgiving

donations to Immanuel hospital: From Mrs. Lucinda Monell, \$100; a friend who signed himself "Dan," \$25; Mrs. Junia Broatch, \$5; Omaha Mattress company, \$5; collection from Lutheran union service at church concort, Nineteenth street, \$20.46; from children in the public schools we received two loads of vegetables, apples and preserves; one load money, and the other load from Wal-nut Hill school; from two lady friends, two quilts, some dishes and preserves; Miss Jenny Johnson, some fruit; Mrs. M. H. Mc Kay, preserves and milk; a lady friend, some towels: Mrs. Bonner, a rug; Mrs. Kensee, some clothes; from Mrs. Julia S. Broatch, some crothes; from Mrs. Broaten, one jar pickles, two jars grape jam, two jars raspberry jam, two cans tomatoes, one can lobster; from Mr. G. Andreen a fine sofa, worth at least \$100. Such a sofa has been very much needed in the hospital and we extend our heartiest thanks to our safe manufacturer in Omaha, Mr. Andreen, who generously gave us such an excellent Thanksgiving donation. It was also especially picasant to be remembered by the children in our public schools in such a way. To all these teachers and scholars, to all who sent us cheerful letters with their kind donations, to all the visitors who came out with their rifts, to everyone helping us, we extend our most heartfelt thanks.

E. S. FOGELSTROM

The Physicians of the

San Francisco Board of Health Certify ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Pure, Healthful, of Highest Strength and Character.

[Fac-simile of their original Report.]

We, the members of The Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, cordially approve and recommend the Royal Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure and healthful. composed of the best ingredients of the highest strength and character.

In our judgment, it is impossible to make a purer or stronger Baking Powder than the "Royal".

Jos. B. Davidson M.D.

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J. J. Liourneux In. D.

Can Francisco, August 5th., 1889.